

مجموعة توفيق كنعان

الموارد / منشورات عن توفيق كنعان

Source: Lapp, Paul W.; Albright, W. F. "Tawfiq Canaan in Memoriam". Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research. Bulletin of *The American Schools of Oriental Research*. No. 174 (April 1964: 1–3).



BULLETIN

OF THE

American Schools of Oriental Research

JERUSALEM

BAGHDAD

NUMBER 174

APRIL, 1964

Published Quarterly (February, April, October, December)
 by the American Schools of Oriental Research. Editors W. F. Albright and Ray L. Cleveland, Gilman Hall 100, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, 21218. Subscription price \$4.00 a year, payable to Stechert-Hafner Service Agency, 31 East 10th Street, New York, New York, 10003.

Entered as second class matter January 18, 1934, at the Post Office at Baltimore, Md.
 Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of February 28, 1925.

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BY J. H. FURST COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

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TAWFIQ CANAAN IN MEMORIAM

The following information comes from the eulogy at Dr. Canaan's funeral, which was held at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer in Jerusalem (Old City) at 10 a. m. on January 16. The information was given by the family to the eulogist, Pastor D. Haddad of the Jerusalem Arab congregation.

Tawfiq Canaan (Kan'ân) was born September 24, 1882; he died January 15, 1964. He grew up in a Christian family, his father being the late Dr. Bishara Canaan, the first Arab pastor in the Arab Lutheran Church. After receiving his elementary and secondary education in the

Schneller School, he was admitted (in 1898) to the American University of Beirut, from which university he received his M. D. degree in 1905. Dr. Canaan served in several hospitals: the German Hospital in Jerusalem, where he was head of the Department of Internal Diseases, the English Hospital, and the Jewish Hospital "Sherut Zedek." He was responsible for the leper home in Jerusalem for 25 years. Under appointment as head of the Department of Malaria Control in the Muehlen General Health Organization, he specialized in tropical diseases in Germany and Britain. During the First World War, he was responsible for the administration of medical laboratories in Jerusalem, Beersheba, 'Auja Hafir, Beit Hanun, Nablus, Damascus, and Aleppo. He founded the Arab Medical Society in Palestine and served as its chairman; he also edited its journal for seven years. He served as president and editor for the Palestine Oriental Society. He was elected honorary chairman of the Jerusalem YMCA for life. In 1949 he was appointed head of the Medical Department of the Lutheran World Federation in Jordan. Through his efforts, the LWF inaugurated clinics in Jerusalem, Beit Jala, Hebron, Tayibeh, and Bethany. In 1950-55 he was responsible for the medical administration of the Augusta Victoria Hospital.

Dr. Canaan published more than sixty scientific articles in the medical journals and periodicals of Europe. He also wrote more than 35 articles on Arab folklore and many articles about the political problems of Palestine. He published five scholarly books and one on the political situation in Palestine.

* * *

Tawfiq Canaan continued his intellectual pursuits to the very end of his life, publishing a number of articles in the past year. He has an article in *Liber Annuus* XIII, which has just appeared. In the last month of his life chest congestion overtired his already weary body, and in his last days he eagerly looked forward to a heavenly homeland.

PAUL W. LAPP

* * *

Dr. Canaan was one of the most remarkable men I have ever had the pleasure of knowing. In the first months of 1920 I became acquainted with him, and we soon became close friends. Besides being a distinguished physician, he was already widely known in scholarly circles as an accomplished folklorist, and his volume *Aberglaube und Volksmedizin im Lande der Bibel* (Hamburg, 1914) immediately became standard. His first paper at The Palestine Oriental Society dealt with "Haunted Springs and Water Demons"; it was read at the Fourth General Meeting of the Society, on Jan. 19, 1921, and was subsequently published in the *Journal*. The second, on "Byzantine Caravan Stations in the Negeb," was read at the following meeting and was also published; from that time on Dr. Canaan became a regular contributor. His best known book in English is the valuable monograph on *Mohammedan Saints and Sanctuaries* (London, 1927). This book, as well as many of his papers, I had the privilege of editing. When the BULLETIN published one of his latest papers, "Superstition and Folklore about Bread" (No.

167 [1962], pp. 36-47), it was a joy to edit one of my old friend's contributions once more.

Dr. Canaan was also an extraordinary human being. For many years he was our own family physician as well as the doctor called in by members of the School. It may safely be said that all his patients became his personal friends. When the great benefactor of the Schools, Dr. James B. Nies, spent his last days at the School in June, 1922, it was Dr. Canaan who was called to attend him in his final illness; it was Dr. Canaan who took personal charge of embalming his body for the return voyage to America. His interest in everything and sympathy with all, his ebullient spirits (which I saw quenched only once when he became very sick during a tempestuous voyage on the Dead Sea) and his resilience were unique. Unhappily, he required all these qualities to enable him to withstand the tragic events of his last decades, beginning with the loss of his brilliant, half-German son in an accident at Jerash, and culminating in the destruction of his home and the dislocation of his entire way of living.

I never saw him after the end of December, 1935, but the memory of his bright spirit has remained an undying source of inspiration to me, as well as to a host of others.

W. F. ALBRIGHT

THE SIXTH CAMPAIGN AT SARDIS (1963)

GEORGE M. A. HANFMANN

The sixth campaign at Sardis produced remarkable finds of archaic Lydian architecture and sculpture in marble and terracotta, revealed an unknown chapter of Hellenistic history through a series of important inscriptions, and enlarged our knowledge of the vast early synagogue which had first been discovered in 1962.

The campaign took place from early June through September, 1963.¹

¹ For the preceding campaigns cf. BULLETIN 170 (April 1963), pp. 1-65. For 1963 campaign cf. also the *Illustrated London News*, March 14, 1964, pp. 388-389, 10 figs., and March 21, 1964, pp. 432-434, 14 figs.; "A Discovery at Sardis," *Harvard Today*, Autumn, 1963, 3 figs.; "Sardis," *The Classical World* 57:4 (January, 1964), pp. 165-167, 3 figs. Cf. also D. G. Mitten, "Third Century Synagogue Unearthed," *The Jewish Chronicle*, April 12, 1963, p. 7, 2 figs.; G. M. A. Hanfmann, "Golden Sardis," *Horizon* V:7 (Sept. 1963), pp. 82-89, 10 figs.; Id., "Digs Expose Ancient Lydian Capital," *Natural History* 72 (Dec. 1963), pp. 18-27, 18 figs. Id., "Greece and Lydia, the Impact of Hellenic Culture," *VIIIe Congrès International d'Archéologie Classique, Rapports* (1963), pp. 166-169; Id. with A. H. Detweiler, "Report on the Third Campaign at Sardis, 1960," *Dergi* 11:1 (1962), pp. 18-22, Pls. 12-24; "The Fourth Campaign at Sardis (1961)," *Dergi* 11:2 (1962), pp. 40-45, Pls. 29-38; J. and L. Robert, "Bulletin Epigraphique," *Revue des Etudes Grecques* 76 (Jan.-June 1963), nos. 211, 220, 232, 235, 251 (cf. with no. 211 the very important inscription found in 1961 at Ephesus, F. Eichler, *JOAI, Anz.* 47, 1962, pp. 52 ff. [300 B. C.?] in which 45 Sardians are sentenced to death for attacking the *theoroi* sent from Ephesus, the Ephesians claiming that they had founded the sanctuary of Artemis at Sardis); L. Robert, "Epigraphie et antiquités grecques," *L'Annuaire du Collège de France*, 1962-1963, pp. 351-352, on epigraphic results of 1962; M.